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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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BANNER & WITCOFF LTD., ATTORNEYS FOR MICROSOFT 1001 G STREET, N.W. Suite 1100 WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4597			LY, ANH	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2162	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/691,841

Applicant(s)

SAMJI ET AL.

Examiner

Anh Ly

Art Unit

2162

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 December 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-55 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-55 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/2, 8/22, 10/25, 11/30/05 & 1/17/06

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is response to Applicants' AMENDMENT filed on 12/20/2005.
2. Claims 1-55 are pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1-2, 10-11, 17-18, 24-25, 31-32, 36-37, and 43-55, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pub. No.: US 2004/0148434 A1 of Matsubara in view of "A Case for Associative Peer to Peer Overlays" of Cohen et al. (hereinafter Cohen).

With respect to claim 1, Matsubara teaches a method for sharing items in a computer system between a sharer and a sharee (a P2P Gnutella technique is a file sharing technique for allowing the user (sharer) to find another users' shared files (sharee): section 0030 also see section 0006) comprising:

executing on the share's computer a query (a P2P user can search/query/find/locate another peer user's shared file on the network: sections 0030 and 0055; also sections 0006-0007 & 0009); and

creating on the sharer's computer a list with a plurality of referenced items (figs. 2A-2C; constructing a "hybrid" P2P virtual directory containing a plurality of shared files to be shared over the network: sections 0072, 0042; also section 0008); and

sharing the list with a sharee such that the sharee is provided with access to the referenced items (in the P2P networking technique, the user can obtain a list of peers of other machines including the location and name of files to be shared in order to access the shared files: sections: 0052-0053 and 0007-0008).

Matsubara teaches the file sharing system cooperate with the server system to facilitate manipulations to the virtual directory, which is containing a plurality of referenced items, access control list containing an ordered list of rules and providing to limit access to a file and access control such as read, write, modify delete... can be based on the individuals or groups and access control defining the individuals or groups of individual being had access capability to access the file, sharing the file over the Internet network for peer-to-peer file sharing based on the ACL and access rights to the

shared files. Matsubara does not clearly teach a query comprising a scope and criteria and referenced items based on the results of said query.

However, Cohen teaches a P2P network, where the shared items of all peers are indexed in a single location including a search mechanism having searching scope and supporting for partial match query. A P2P user sends a query for searching the shared file item and the results of the queries are returned (Page 95, abstract and Introduction section).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Matsubara with the teachings of Cohen. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of search mechanism included in the P2P network to issue a query including a scope and search criteria as disclosed (Cohen's Page 95), into the system of Matsubara for the purpose of having search index and query processing, as well as the downloads objects or files in the P2P file sharing system that distributed among peers (Cohen's Page 95).

With respect to claim 2, Matsubara teaches wherein the list is a static list (virtual directory: figs. 2A-2C, sections 0042).

With respect to claim 10, Matsubara teaches a method for sharing items on a computer system (a P2P Gnutella technique is a file sharing technique for allowing the user to find another users' shared files: section 0030 also see section 0006) comprising:

receiving permission to access a list with referenced items (access control list giving the permission to access to the file and list or peers: sections 0052-0053); and

in response to receiving the permission to access the list, accessing the list and the referenced items (receiving the permission to access the file in the folders including a plurality of items such as shared files: figs. 2A-2C; sections 0044 and 0072).

Matsubara teaches the file sharing system cooperate with the server system to facilitate manipulations to the virtual directory, which is containing a plurality of referenced items, access control list containing an ordered list of rules and providing to limit access to a file and access control such as read, write, modify delete...can be based on the individuals or groups and access control defining the individuals or groups of individual being had access capability to access the file, sharing the file over the Internet network for peer-to-peer file sharing based on the ACL and access rights to the shared files. Matsubara does not clearly teach the referenced items based on the results of said query.

However, Cohen teaches a P2P network, where the shared items of all peers are indexed in a single location including a search mechanism having searching scope and supporting for partial match query. A P2P user sends a query for searching the shared file item and the results of the queries are returned (Page 95, abstract and Introduction section).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Matsubara with the teachings of Cohen. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of search mechanism included in the P2P network to issue a query including a scope and search criteria as disclosed (Cohen's Page 95), into the system

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of Matsubara for the purpose of having search index and query processing, as well as the downloads objects or files in the P2P file sharing system that distributed among peers (Cohen's Page 95).

With respect to claim 11, Matsubara teaches wherein the list is a static list that formed as virtual folder (virtual directory: figs. 2A-2C, sections 0042).

With respect to claim 17, Matsubara teaches a set of computer-usable instructions that cause a request to provide access to a set of items that are referenced in a virtual folder to be communicated to one or more other computer-program segments capable of executing said request (P2P file sharing system, a software or browser is installed for performing searches of the file properties, such as file name, file type, file size and files can be downloaded directory from one computer to another computer , for selecting files, also a "hybid" P2P virtual directory containing a plurality of shared files to be shared over the network: sections 0072, 0042; also section 0008; in the P2P networking technique, the user can obtain a list of peers of other machines including the location and name of files to be shared in order to access the shared files: sections: 0052-0053 and 0007-0008).

Matsubara teaches the file sharing system cooperate with the server system to facilitate manipulations to the virtual directory, which is containing a plurality of referenced items, access control list containing an ordered list of rules and providing to limit access to a file and access control such as read, write, modify delete...can be based on the individuals or groups and access control defining the individuals or groups of individual being had access capability to access the file, sharing the file over the

Internet network for peer-to-peer file sharing based on the ACL and access rights to the shared files. Matsubara does not clearly teach a set of items based on the results of a query executed on the sharer's computer.

However, Cohen teaches a P2P network, where the shared items of all peers are indexed in a single location including a search mechanism having searching scope and supporting for partial match query. A P2P user sends a query for searching the shared file item and the results of the queries are returned (Page 95, abstract and Introduction section).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Matsubara with the teachings of Cohen. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of search mechanism included in the P2P network to issue a query including a scope and search criteria as disclosed (Cohen's Page 95), into the system of Matsubara for the purpose of having search index and query processing, as well as the downloads objects or files in the P2P file sharing system that distributed among peers (Cohen's Page 95).

With respect to claim 18, Matsubara teaches wherein the virtual folder comprises a static list (virtual directory: figs. 2A-2C, sections 0042).

With respect to claim 24, Matsubara teaches a method of communicating between a sharer of a list and a sharee (a P2P Gnutella network is a communications model in which each party has the same capability and any party can initiate a communication session; also it is a file sharing technique for allowing the user (sharer)

to find another users' shared files (sharee): section 0030 also see sections 0005-0007) comprising:

receiving from the sharee issues-a call for accessing on a computer of the sharer items that are referenced on the list, wherein the list is stored on the sharer's computer (figs. 1 and 3; on the P2P network, each user can initiate a communication session with another party: sections 0005-0007, 0029-30 and 0047-0049); and

responsive to authorization received from the sharer providing the sharee access to the items (P2P file sharing system, a software or browser is installed for performing searches of the file properties, such as file name, file type, file size and files can be downloaded directory from one computer to another computer, for selecting files; also, in the P2P networking technique, the user can obtain a list of peers of other machines including the location and name of files to be shared in order to access the shared files and via ACL having access rights to the shared files: sections: 0052-0053 and 0007-0008).

Matsubara teaches the file sharing system cooperate with the server system to facilitate manipulations to the virtual directory, which is containing a plurality of referenced items, access control list containing an ordered list of rules and providing to limit access to a file and access control such as read, write, modify delete...can be based on the individuals or groups and access control defining the individuals or groups of individual being had access capability to access the file, sharing the file over the Internet network for peer-to-peer file sharing based on the ACL and access rights to the

shared files. Matsubara does not clearly teach the list is based on the results of a query executed on the sharer's computer.

However, Cohen teaches a P2P network, where the shared items of all peers are indexed in a single location including a search mechanism having searching scope and supporting for partial match query. A P2P user sends a query for searching the shared file item and the results of the queries are returned (Page 95, abstract and Introduction section).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Matsubara with the teachings of Cohen. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of search mechanism included in the P2P network to issue a query including a scope and search criteria as disclosed (Cohen's Page 95), into the system of Matsubara for the purpose of having search index and query processing, as well as the downloads objects or files in the P2P file sharing system that distributed among peers (Cohen's Page 95).

With respect to claim 25, Matsubara teaches wherein the list is a static list (virtual directory: figs. 2A-2C, sections 0042).

With respect to claim 31, Matsubara teaches a set of computer-usable instructions that allow the sharee to access the items through the sharer's computer, wherein the list comprises an order of the items referenced on the list (a P2P network is a file sharing technique for allowing the user (sharer) to find another users' shared files (sharee): section 0030 also see sections 0005-0007; see figs. 1 and 3; on the P2P

network, each user can initiate a communication session with another party: sections 0005-0007, 0029-30 and 0047-0049; and also, a P2P file sharing system, a software or browser is installed for performing searches of the file properties, such as file name, file type, file size and files can be downloaded directory from one computer to another computer, for selecting files; also, in the P2P networking technique, the user can obtain a list of peers of other machines including the location and name of files to be shared in order to access the shared files and via ACL having access rights to the shared files: sections: 0052-0053 and 0007-0008).

Matsubara teaches the file sharing system cooperate with the server system to facilitate manipulations to the virtual directory, which is containing a plurality of referenced items, access control list containing an ordered list of rules and providing to limit access to a file and access control such as read, write, modify delete...can be based on the individuals or groups and access control defining the individuals or groups of individual being had access capability to access the file, sharing the file over the Internet network for peer-to-peer file sharing based on the ACL and access rights to the shared files. Matsubara does not clearly teach the list is based on the results of a query executed on the sharer's computer.

However, Cohen teaches a P2P network, where the shared items of all peers are indexed in a single location including a search mechanism having searching scope and supporting for partial match query. A P2P user sends a query for searching the shared file item and the results of the queries are returned (Page 95, abstract and Introduction section).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Matsubara with the teachings of Cohen. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of search mechanism included in the P2P network to issue a query including a scope and search criteria as disclosed (Cohen's Page 95), into the system of Matsubara for the purpose of having search index and query processing, as well as the downloads objects or files in the P2P file sharing system that distributed among peers (Cohen's Page 95).

With respect to claim 32, Matsubara teaches wherein the list is one of a static list (virtual directory: figs. 2A-2C, sections 0042).

With respect to claim 36, Matsubara teaches a method for sharing items in a computer system between a sharer and a sharee (a P2P Gnutella technique is a file sharing technique for allowing the user (sharer) to find another users' shared files (sharee): section 0030 also see section 0006) comprising:

executing on the share's computer a query (a P2P user can search/query/find/locate another peer user's shared file on the network: sections 0030 and 0055; also sections 0006-0007 & 0009); and

creating on the sharer's computer a list with a plurality of referenced items (figs. 2A-2C; constructing a "hybrid" P2P virtual directory containing a plurality of shared files to be shared over the network: sections 0072, 0042; also section 0008); and

sharing the virtual folder with a sharee such that the sharee is provided with access to the referenced items from the sharer's computer (in the P2P networking

technique, the user can obtain a list of peers of other machines including the location and name of files to be shared in order to access the shared files: sections: 0052-0053 and 0007-0008).

Matsubara teaches the file sharing system cooperate with the server system to facilitate manipulations to the virtual directory, which is containing a plurality of referenced items, access control list containing an ordered list of rules and providing to limit access to a file and access control such as read, write, modify delete... can be based on the individuals or groups and access control defining the individuals or groups of individual being had access capability to access the file, sharing the file over the Internet network for peer-to-peer file sharing based on the ACL and access rights to the shared files. Matsubara does not clearly teach a query comprising a scope and a criteria and referenced items based on the results of said query.

However, Cohen teaches a P2P network, where the shared items of all peers are indexed in a single location including a search mechanism having searching scope and supporting for partial match query. A P2P user sends a query for searching the shared file item and the results of the queries are returned (Page 95, abstract and Introduction section).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Matsubara with the teachings of Cohen. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of search mechanism included in the P2P network to issue a query including a scope and search criteria as disclosed (Cohen's Page 95), into the system

of Matsubara for the purpose of having search index and query processing, as well as the downloads objects or files in the P2P file sharing system that distributed among peers (Cohen's Page 95).

With respect to claim 37, Matsubara teaches wherein the virtual folder is a static list (virtual directory: figs. 2A-2C, sections 0042).

With respect to claim 43, Matsubara teaches defining within the list an order of the plurality of referenced items (fig. 2A-2C, sections 0042-0047).

With respect to claim 44, Matsubara teaches defining within the list an annotation corresponding to at least one of the plurality of referenced items (fig. 2A-2C, sections 0042-0047).

With respect to claim 45, Matsubara teaches wherein the list comprises a predefined order of the referenced items (fig. 2A-2C, sections 0042-0047).

With respect to claim 46, Matsubara teaches wherein the list comprises an annotation corresponding to at least one of the referenced items (fig. 2A-2C, sections 0042-0047).

Claim 47 is essentially the same as claim 43 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 43 hereinabove.

Claim 48 is essentially the same as claim 44 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 44 hereinabove.

With respect to claim 49, Matsubara teaches wherein the sharee is provided with remote access to the referenced items from another computer (sections 0006-0008)

With respect to claim 50, Matsubara teaches wherein accessing the list and the referenced items is performed remotely from another computer (sections 0006-0008).

With respect to claim 51, Matsubara teaches wherein the request to provide access comprises a request to provide remote access from another computer (sections 0006-0008).

With respect to claim 52, Matsubara teaches, wherein providing the sharee access to the items comprises providing the sharee remote access to the items (sections 0006-0008).

With respect to claim 53, Matsubara teaches wherein the receiving step comprises receiving the call via an API (P2P based interface: sections 0037 and 0051).

With respect to claim 51, Matsubara teaches wherein the set of computer-usable instructions allow the sharee to remotely access the items (sections 0006-0008).

With respect to claim 51, Matsubara teaches wherein in the sharing step the sharee is provided with remote access to the referenced items (sections 0006-0008).

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6. Claims 3-4, 8-9, 12, 15-16, 19, 22-23, 26, 29-30, 33, and 38-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pub. No.: US 2004/0148434 A1 of Matsubara in view of "A Case for Associative Peer to Peer Overlays" of Cohen et al. (hereinafter Cohen) and further in view of Pub. No.: US 2003/0225796 A1 of Matsubara (hereinafter M'796).

With respect to claim 3, Matsubara in view of Cohen discloses a method for sharing items in a computer system as discussed in claim 1.

Matsubara and Cohen disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Matsubara and Cohen do not teach wherein when the sharer removes items from the list, the sharee is no longer provided with access to the items.

However, M'796 teaches removing the user ID of the originating user of the file from the list (section 0080).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Matsubara in view of Cohen with the teachings of M'796 by incorporating the use of removing the information from the list as disclosed (M'796' section 0080). The motivation being to have search index and query processing, as well as the downloads objects or files in the P2P file sharing system that distributed among peers (Cohen's Page 95).

With respect to claim 4, Matsubara in view of Cohen discloses a method for sharing items in a computer system as discussed in claim 1.

Matsubara and Cohen disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Matsubara and Cohen do not teach wherein when items are added to the list, the sharee is provided with access to the added items.

However, M'796 teaches adding the user or file links to the file to be shared in the list (sections 0066 and 0070 and see fig. 9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Matsubara in view of Cohen with the teachings of M'796 by incorporating the use of adding information form the list as disclosed (M'796' section 0066). The motivation being to have search index and query processing, as well as the downloads objects or files in the P2P file sharing system that distributed among peers (Cohen's Page 95).

With respect to claims 8-9, Matsubara in view of Cohen discloses a method for sharing items in a computer system as discussed in claim 1.

Matsubara and Cohen disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Matsubara and Cohen do not teach wherein when the sharer is unable to grant access to the sharee for an item, a notification is provided to the sharer; and wherein the sharer is able to limit the type of access that the sharee has to the items.

However, M'796 teaches notification and ACL (fig. 9 and section 0070; access control list and access rights: section 0043).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Matsubara in view of Cohen with the teachings of M'796 by incorporating the use of notification and ACL list as disclosed (M'796' section 0070 and 0043). The motivation being to have search

index and query processing, as well as the downloads objects or files in the P2P file sharing system that distributed among peers (Cohen's Page 95).

With respect to claim 12, Matsubara in view of Cohen discloses a method for sharing items in a computer system as discussed in claim 10.

Matsubara and Cohen disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Matsubara and Cohen do not teach wherein when an item is added or removed from the list, the permission to access the item is correspondingly added or removed.

However, M'796 teaches removing the user ID of the originating user of the file from the list (section 0080).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Matsubara in view of Cohen with the teachings of M'796 by incorporating the use of removing the information from the list as disclosed (M'796' section 0080). The motivation being to have search index and query processing, as well as the downloads objects or files in the P2P file sharing system that distributed among peers (Cohen's Page 95).

With respect to claims 15-16, Matsubara in view of Cohen discloses a method for sharing items in a computer system as discussed in claim 10.

Matsubara and Cohen disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Matsubara and Cohen do not teach teaches wherein when access to an item is unavailable, a notification is provided; and wherein the permission to access the list specifies the type of access that is available for the items.

However, M'796 teaches notification and ACL (fig. 9 and section 0070; access control list and access rights: section 0043).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Matsubara in view of Cohen with the teachings of M'796 by incorporating the use of notification and ACL list as disclosed (M'796' section 0070 and 0043). The motivation being to have search index and query processing, as well as the downloads objects or files in the P2P file sharing system that distributed among peers (Cohen's Page 95).

Claim 19 is essentially the same as claim 12 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 12 hereinabove.

Claim 22 is essentially the same as claim 15 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 15 hereinabove.

Claim 23 is essentially the same as claim 16 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 16 hereinabove.

With respect to claim 26, Matsubara in view of Cohen discloses a method for sharing items in a computer system as discussed in claim 24.

Matsubara and Cohen disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Matsubara and Cohen do not teach wherein when an item is added or removed from the list, the permission to access the item is correspondingly added or removed.

However, M'796 teaches removing the user ID of the originating user of the file from the list (section 0080).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Matsubara in view of Cohen with the teachings of M'796 by incorporating the use of removing the information from the list as disclosed (M'796' section 0080). The motivation being to have search index and query processing, as well as the downloads objects or files in the P2P file sharing system that distributed among peers (Cohen's Page 95).

With respect to claims 29-30, Matsubara in view of Cohen discloses a method for sharing items in a computer system as discussed in claim 24.

Matsubara and Cohen disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Matsubara and Cohen do not teach teaches wherein when access to an item is unavailable, a notification is provided; and wherein the permission to access the list specifies the type of access that is available for the items.

However, M'796 teaches notification and ACL (fig. 9 and section 0070; access control list and access rights: section 0043).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Matsubara in view of Cohen with the teachings of M'796 by incorporating the use of notification and ACL list as disclosed (M'796' section 0070 and 0043). The motivation being to have search index and query processing, as well as the downloads objects or files in the P2P file sharing system that distributed among peers (Cohen's Page 95).

Claim 33 is essentially the same as claim 12 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 12 hereinabove.

With respect to claims 38-39, Matsubara in view of Cohen discloses a method for sharing items in a computer system as discussed in claim 36.

Matsubara and Cohen disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Matsubara and Cohen do not teach wherein when the sharer removes items from the list, the sharee is no longer provided with access to the items; and wherein when items are added to the list, the sharee is provided with access to the added items.

However, M'796 teaches removing the user ID of the originating user of the file from the list (section 0080 and adding the user or file links to the file to be shared in the list (sections 0066 and 0070).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Matsubara in view of Cohen with the teachings of M'796 by incorporating the use of removing the information from the list as disclosed (M'796' section 0080). The motivation being to have search index and query processing, as well as the downloads objects or files in the P2P file sharing system that distributed among peers (Cohen's Page 95).

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7. Claims 5-7, 13-14, 20-21, 27-28, 34-35 and 40-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pub. No.: US 2004/0148434 A1 of Matsubara in view of "A Case for Associative Peer to Peer Overlays" of Cohen et al. (hereinafter Cohen) and further in view of Pub. No.: US 2003/0236847 A1 of Benowitz et al. (hereinafter Benowitz).

With respect to claims 5-7, Matsubara in view of Cohen discloses a method for sharing items in a computer system as discussed in claim 1.

Matsubara and Cohen disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Matsubara and Cohen do not teach dynamic list.

However, Benowitz teaches email address list or address book or dynamic email address (a non-file item list: sections 0089 and 0091 and 0102-0105).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Matsubara in view of Cohen with the teachings of Benowitz by incorporating the use of dynamic e-mail address as disclosed (Benowitz's section 0089 and 0102). The motivation being to have search index and query processing, as well as the downloads objects or files in the P2P file sharing system that distributed among peers (Cohen's Page 95).

With respect to claims 13-14, Matsubara in view of Cohen discloses a method for sharing items in a computer system as discussed in claim 10.

Matsubara and Cohen disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Matsubara and Cohen do not teach dynamic list.

However, Benowitz teaches email address list or address book or dynamic email address (a non-file item list: sections 0089 and 0091 and 0102-0105).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Matsubara in view of Cohen with the teachings of Benowitz by incorporating the use of dynamic e-mail address as disclosed (Benowitz's section 0089 and 0102). The motivation being to have search index and query processing, as well as the downloads objects or files in the P2P file sharing system that distributed among peers (Cohen's Page 95).

Claim 20 is essentially the same as claim 13 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 13 hereinabove.

Claim 21 is essentially the same as claim 14 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 14 hereinabove.

With respect to claims 27-28, Matsubara in view of Cohen discloses a method for sharing items in a computer system as discussed in claim 24.

Matsubara and Cohen disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Matsubara and Cohen do not teach dynamic list.

However, Benowitz teaches email address list or address book or dynamic email address (a non-file item list: sections 0089 and 0091 and 0102-0105).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Matsubara in view of

Cohen with the teachings of Benowitz by incorporating the use of dynamic e-mail address as disclosed (Benowitz's section 0089 and 0102). The motivation being to have search index and query processing, as well as the downloads objects or files in the P2P file sharing system that distributed among peers (Cohen's Page 95).

Claim 34 is essentially the same as claim 13 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 13 hereinabove.

Claim 35 is essentially the same as claim 14 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 14 hereinabove.

With respect to claims 40-42, Matsubara in view of Cohen discloses a method for sharing items in a computer system as discussed in claim 36.

Matsubara and Cohen disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Matsubara and Cohen do not teach dynamic list.

However, Benowitz teaches email address list or address book or dynamic email address (a non-file item list: sections 0089 and 0091 and 0102-0105).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Matsubara in view of Cohen with the teachings of Benowitz by incorporating the use of dynamic e-mail address as disclosed (Benowitz's section 0089 and 0102). The motivation being to have search index and query processing, as well as the downloads objects or files in the P2P file sharing system that distributed among peers (Cohen's Page 95).

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.


Contact Information


9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anh Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-4039 or via E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV or fax to (571) 273-4039. The examiner can normally be reached on TUESDAY – THURSDAY from 8:30 AM – 3:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene, can be reached on (571) 272-4107 or **Primary Examiner Jean Corrielus (571) 272-4032.**

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, or faxed to: **Central Fax Center: (571) 273-8300**

ANH LY 
FEB. 9th, 2006


JEAN CORRIELUS
EXAMINER